INCIDENTS OF BRIDGE TRAVEL.

A small boy, clad in a voluminous pair of trousers emported by a single suspender, was sitting on a curbstone at the Brooklyn side of the Bridge yester-6ay, vigorously working the dirt on his face into a paste by the aid of his tear-moistened knuckles. A till small r urchic, smilarly attired, was keeping him company, and both gave vent at regular intorvals to peculiarly distressing howls, "What's the matter, Johnny?" said the sympathetic reporter. Me and Teddy crossed de Bridge from N' York, an' we only had a cint atween de two of us, and de big cop over dere won't let us go back without anouer cuit, an' we aint get it, an' de ole man'il take our hides orf if we don't get home in time to sell de papers." An interchange of currency took place and the reporter walked over to Fulton-st. glowing with the consciousness of having nade two small souls happy. An hour afterwards, while tecrossing the Bridge again, he saw a benevolent leoking old gentleman patting a boy on the back who was dressed in a pair of trousers and crying

The reporter stepped up to expose the fraud, but the camin's eyes were too sharp, and before a word was spoken he had folded his tent like a street Arab and swiftly stolen away. Inquiry showed that for two or three hours he had driven a brisk trade, sometimes working alone, sometimes in company

On the Bridge there were plenty of curious bits of character to be observed. At the further end of the New-York approach, just where the Bridge proper begins, there was a continuous block for the length about fifty yards. No cause but the innate deprayity of human nature could be assigned for it, for though filled everywhere there was free circulation at every other int along the roadway. The crowd pushed, shouted, anghed and grew fariously indignant, according to the disposition of those composing it. Every now and then a furious rush would be made and a small band would resolutely shoulder their way through. It was during one of these charges that a young man dressed in a tight-fitting, snuff-colored suit, with a broad-brimmed, bell-crowned silk hat on his head, and clutching convulsively to his silver-headed cane, was borne struggling in front of half a dozen "Bowery boys," On his devoted head fell all the odium, and at him were hurled all the execuations. Feebly protesting, he was at last landed in a clear space and immediately turned upon by a matron of Hibernian extraction in the voluminous small of whose

ously blocked throughout the day. The trouble grew worse late in the aftersoon, when the traffic itself. There was a stream of people coming and across the Bridge increased, and the number of people seeking the City Hall Station of the largely, in the case of those going from this elevated road became larger. Park-row, Printing city to Brooklyn, of persons who had walked House Square and Chatham-st, for blocks were over the Bridge from Brooklyn for the sake of the then filled with stationary trucks and street cars, The blockade would move spasmodically for a few this city was in great measure made up of those minutes, and then come to a standstill. Cars on the | who had gone to Brooklyn by the Bridge and | were Fourth Avenue Line were delayed from ten to glad to pay 2 cents to come back by water. One twenty minutes, while on all the other lines the gentleman, who was accompanied by two ladies, delay amounted to at least half an hour, and in paid his 6 cents at the ferry-house on this side, and some cases to more than that. The with flushed and weary face declared that it had streets for blocks away from the Bridge entrance were scenes of the most direful confusion, and relief was not found until after nightfall.

A TRIBUNE reporter asked President Lyon, of the Third Avenue Street Railroad, at the company's depot if the traffic across the Bridge had delayed

his street-cars. "Oh no," was the reply; all the cars have been coming through on time and there is no blockade at the Bridge entrance; that is, no more than often occurs at any place in the city."

"If there should be serious blockades, however, in the future and it should be found that the street-cars seriously impeded traffic across the Bridge, would you stop running cars through to the present terminus of your line?"

"Not by any means. We will not stop our

day, to make the structure field of passengers, will use it when the cars begin to run who will not walk over the And as its safety and conveils over the And as its safety and conveils over the And as its safety and conveils to be better appreciated there remained come to be better appreciated there remained to be better appreciated there remained the predictions of Colonel Recebing and his associate engineers. But it would hardly be fair to take to-day or two or three weeks to come leaving on the predictions of Colonel Recebing and his associate engineers. But it would hardly be fair to take to-day or two or three weeks to come as a fair indication of what the travel will be ordinarily. A very large number of neode will cross the Bridge from motives of curiosity, and many strangers will come here and cross it. It is and will be one of the sights of the interception. This is the first Grane Array Post that has gone over. standing the Bridge. When the Legislature meets in January next we will know just what the travel over the Bridge is likely to be, and the necessary legislation can be had. Until that time it would be

unbusiness-like to take any action. "The approach to the Bridge on this side is very contracted, and during the day there has been more or less of a blockade of loaded trucks and carriages and cars. The removal of the City Hall station of the Third-ave elevated railroad further up Chatham-st, will help this somewhat. But some of our correspondents have suggested whether it would not be advisable for the city to acquire the real estate for some distance on either side of the Bridge, more especially French's Hotel and the buildings fronting on Chatham-st, between the Bridge and Frankfort-st. This, they say, would leave a large open plaza, affording a proper means of approach, and at the same time a view of the Bridge from a larger area. Should the travel over the Bridge continue as it is now and even increase, as is very probable, it would, of course, be necessary to take neasures to relieve the pressure at this end of the Bridge, even if a considerable additional expense be incurred to accomplish this. But, as I said before, time is needed to demonstrate the extent of the traffic and travel which the Bridge will

be called on to bear." Controller Campbell was asked his opinion of the ndvisability of making the Bridge free for pedes-trians. He said; "The Bridge trustrians. He said: tees were unanimously of the opinion that the Bridge should be free to pedestrians. But the Bridge should be free to pedestrians. But the question was raised whether they had the legal power to make it free to foot passengers or any other traffic. We were given the power to regulate the rates of fare. The Corporation Counsel in each city was asked for his opinion, and they decided that we had not the power to make it free for pedestrians. Should the traffic warrant it. I am in favor of legislation which will make the Bridge free for pedestrians. I think, however, that it should first produce a sufficient revenue to meet the interest on the bonds issued for its construction."

"Should not additional ground be acquired by the city on either side of the New-York approach to prevent the blockade which has already lasted there for several hours?"

"That is another question which time will settle.

for several hours?"

"That is another question which time will settle, There will have to be a road way leading to Chambers-st, or else across the City Hall Park, in order that Broadway may be directly communicated with. Anything in reason that will ten! to facilitate travel both for passengers and teams across the Bridge should be done. Within a few weeks the trustees of the Bridge will be able to reach a pretty fair understanding of what will need to be done in the near future."

FEELING AND COMMENT IN BROOKLYN. The use of the Bridge by residents of Brooklyn in a triumphant shout as the unfortunate young badge, a supply having been borrowed. An

problems involved in the construction of the Bridge going all day over Pulton Ferry. It consisted nevelty of such a trip; and the stream returning to cost him 3 cents and a great deal of muscular and mental effort to walk over the Bridge, and that he was only too happy to double his expenses for the sake of returning by boat.

The employes of the ferry company were noncommittal on the Brooklyn side as to the traffic and receipts at Fulton Ferry. Each in turn looked mysterious, and told THE TRIBUNE reporter to see the "old man." "Who is he ?" they were asked. "Oh, he's the Union Ferry Company, president,

superintendent, manager and all." This personage proved to be W. N. De Grauw who, when asked whether the traffic of the company had been affected by the Bridge, replied senten-tionsly: "I can give you no information. I don't

changes."

Ladies who were shopping came and went by the ferry, and in large numbers. It is thought that when the cars are running on the Bridge this class of people will use the new atracture and so make a great difference in the midday and afternoon travel by the ferry. There were many stancers in Brooklyn vestering who crossed the Bridge and returned by the ferry, and this transient travel was so great that it was impossible for the ferry masters who would talk to make a trustworthy estimate of the effect of the Bridge on ferry traffic, athough they seemed well agreed that the team traffic fell off nearly or fully a half, while the passenger travel, if and less than usual yesterday, would be much less than the average when the cars are running.

At commission hours hast might—from 5 to 7:30 of lock—moniterrupted—streams of tired-looking shop-zirls, clerks and other employes flowed down both sides of Fullon-st., yet there was a great falling off from the usual numbers. There was no crush of people in the ferryhouse, and none stood on the bridges at the slips to wait for incoming boats. Men who have crossed the ferry at these hours for years said that there was a falling off of at least 25 per cont. It is thought that after the transient desire to cross the Bridge as a novelty has passed away, the passenger travel by the ferry will not fall off more turn 10 per cent. The teams, however, seem destined to a diminution of 50 per cent in number.

with not fail to a diminution of 50 per cent in number.

The traffic on the Catharine Ferry boats was light during the day, and even when what are usually the busiest hours arrived, the array of trucks and teams, and the crowds of people that generally at that period of the day cass over by this ferry to Brooklyn, were less dense than on ordinary days, and there was a general air about the place that seemed to say: "The Bridge is open." There was a smaller falling off in the numbers coming from Brooklyn than in the numbers going to that city. The employes about the ferry house admitted that there had been a very considerable diminution in the traffic, but professed to be unable to give any idea of the percentage of loss. At 6 o'clock, however, in spite of the decrea e in the number of passengers during the day, the boats went over well filled.

A GREAT CRUSH AT THE NEW-YORK END. Not long after the close of working hours in the evening the crowds began increasing rapidly about the New-York entrance to the Bridge. The people rushed toward the toll-gatherers' boxes like a mob charging through a narrow street. A thinfaced man, with a badge on his cont and a cold on his lungs, called out hoarsely and Pleas; don't crush." His pleading tones were lost upon the rushing throng as a whisper is lost in a cyclone. Men shouted, bad boys indulged in catat last women began to scream and faint. The crowd was wedged in between the picket fences, and a tremendous throng of workingmen and boys, women and girls hurried from all other toward the narrow passage. The sidewalks and the streets in every direction were crowded with the same class of people harrying recklessly toward the Bridge entrance. Street-cars seemed hopelessly blocked, trucks applied for admittance faster than the officers could collect the tells, and

faster than the officers could collect the tolls, and for a half hour the whole square was given up to hopeless confusion.

At last when several women had fainted in the narrow passage and a part of one of the fences had to be taken down to get them out into the air a heavy beam of wood was laid across the passage-way on the fences. This forced the crowds to duck down and go slower, so that they looked like a flock of sheep going under a gate. At 9 o clock the pressure had been greatly relieved and a more sober class of people dropped their pennies and passed in. The crowd kept growing slimmer as the evening wore on.

are not yet made, the men wore the Brooklyn police | the Bridge trustees and radroad engineers shall badge, a supply having been borrowed. An agree upon the details of the plan. accomplishment. It intends to break down the product of the plan accomplishment, it intends to break down the product of the plan accomplishment. It intends to break down the product of the plan accomplishment in Brooklyn on Thursday is shown by the statement of the United States and to substitute A statistically minded old man was pottering about with a tape measure and carefully meaning about with a tape measure and the breadth and the beight of every post he could reach, breadth and the beight of every post he could reach. Pernaps he was a tailor getting up a spring snit for the Briefly and the Briefly and the breadth and the beight of every post he could reach, breadth and the beight of every post he could reach. The Briefly is a member of the United Bristman Company's officers that its lines carried 250,000 passengers. This was probably about half of the actual number of people transported by all the car and stage lines.

Mayor Low said that he was proud of Brooklyn and the officers of the elevated rational companies in regard to the removal of the bright and vidence, but it expends them wisely and but it expends the but it expends them wisely and but it expends the but it expends them wisely and but it expends the but in Brooklyn en Thursday is shown by the statement | yet, but Vice-President Kingsley, of the the British system. I have never accused the calculation how many pounds of dynamite it id take to blow up the structure opened on the cared.

Mayor Low said that he was proud of Brooklyn for the manner in which her people responded to took about twenty minutes continuous walking, not any stops but those rendered ne essary by rowd, to cross the Bridge. Ou the platforms reing the centre portion of the post of the vast throngs in the street.

CARS BLOCKED IN CHATHAM STREET.

The computation of the effect upon the business of the Union Ferry Company of the passenger and the ground other corporations. The city claimed the right velocite traffic over the Bridge proved more forming the Bridge entrance were seriously blocked throughout the day. The trouble Permayiyania Ralicord Company obtained it by deed d is entitled to hold the premises against the claims of the plaintiff unless compensation be made. The Court decided also for Adolphic E. Schmidt, the Hamburg Steins Placket Company, and the North German Loyd Scannishs Company, the other desenants, conducting by adjudging that none of the lands held by any of the decimants is subject to examine monsequence of Mr. Stevens's dedication.

GOLD AND SILVER ORE DISCOVERED.

DULUTH, Minn., May 25 .- Some time last fall some persons discovered indications of silver near the top of a nill back of the centre of the city. This week the owners of the claim, Messra. Monniheim, Stockbridge and Howard, made excavations, and the speci-mens of ore taken from the mine indicate the presence f considerable silver. It looks as though there might of considerable silver. It looks as though there might be a quantity of it, but it is too early yet to tell. H. A. Doug as began operations in another place in the city, and it is currently reported that he has found lead con-taining gold. Our inners state that it looks like paying lead. Still another discovery is reported in the guidnes back or Rice's Fount, and it is said that a velo of quartz found there contains silver in paying quantities.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CINCINSATI, May 25 .- Joseph Steinau, & Co., rholesale and retail Jewellers, made an assignment to-

THE COBDEN CLUB AND ITS AMERICAN COADJUTORS.

REPLY TO THE HON, DAVID A. WELLS. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have known the Cobden Club through its wratings and advocates for the past fifteen years and the advocacy of the same doctrines under Cobden bimself for the past forty years nearly. The club has always avowed its intention to win the United States. "That done, our victory is complete and final," has been its open and oft-repeated declaration during the whole period of its existence. At the annual club dinners great honor and dis-

tinguished marks of attention have been bestowed upon its American guests; and many of our distinguished men, some of them protectionists, have been made honorary members. In its great annual dinners it has usually avowed its intention to act upon public sentiment by its publications, by books and pamphlets. The club has always expressed the most benevo-

lent intentions toward the United States. It considers our progress too slow, and wants it to be much faster! Its after-dinner speeches have sometimes applied hard and contemptuous terms to the American system, but on the whole it has treated us with distinguished consideration. If it would more openly and frankly avow that English interests are its ruling principle, it would be more to our taste. But still if free trade with us would greatly profit England without injuring us, I would advocate it with all my heart. But as it would evidently destroy our great manufacturing industries, and depress, by overproduction, our agriculture, for which we can hardly find a sufficient market at present, patriotic men should not be called upon for this sacrifice.

The professed compassion and benevolence of the Cobilen Club are its great weakness. It is the most powerful embodiment of the British system against the American system. The wealth of a thousand Vanderbilts would not measure the financial resources of its members. It holds the wealth, all in vain, "Get your pennies ready. Keep in line. learning and power of Eugland. Its publications are distributed all over the United States. I hear of them in the West and in the South. They are found from Boscalls, whistles and a variety of hideous noises, and ton to San Francisco, from Maine to Florida. I receive them myself occasionally as participating in the rainfall, and sometimes the same pamphlet repeatedly. The number must be vast, and I have "millions," as men are accustomed, in called it sides, pushing, elbowing and hustling each current phrase, to call a number that is beyond exact computation and expands the more it is investigated.

The coadjutors of the Cobden Club in this country have become unreasonably sensitive to any mention of these facts. They fly into a passion, lose their self-control and pronounce a man dishonest and untrutuful when he refers to facts patent to A singular example of this is from a source whence

I should least expect it, as the writer is old enough to put away childish things. I refer to an article in The Princeton Review, by the Hon, David A. Wells, LL. D., D. C. L., on recent extraction in the voluminous small of whose back the wretched youth's knoes had been pushing for the last few minutes. "Call yerself a gniteman, do yez! Ol'd be ashamed to trate a poor man, do yez! Ol'd be ashamed to trate a poor date that fully one-third of their myddine to me, ye tooth-pick tood gossoon! Take impudince to me, ye tooth-pick tood gossoon! Take off yer silk hat if ye can't behave loike a gniteman, once more began the offender; but the only woman's feedings were too much for her, and search grown and continued to me was stationed on the bridge in the following him by the shoulders she fairly shock him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him, to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined him to the intense delight of the erowd, who joined a condition and catharine ferries. An of the Fulton and Catharine ferries, An of the Fulton and Catharine ferries. An of the Fulton and Catharine ferries, An of the F trustees, has informed Colonel Hain, of the Manhat- distinguished club, even in thought, of "erganized It is expect to most fine frequency of the continuous and the special of the continuous and the continuous a need, to send more than one in the wake of a dozen of the free-trade leaflets in order to cancel their torce. This would indicate a possible circulation of over six millions. I hold, however, to my definition already given, of a vast, unknown number. I shall be very glad if the Hon, David A. Wells LL, D., D. C. L., can show that he did not utter an 'unqualified and intentional falsehood" in the personal accusation he has preferred against me. As he mentions that I am "a minister of the Gospel." he perhaps considers himself able to disregard, with impunity, the ordinary rules of gentlemanly intercourse. I have lived thirty-five years among the Turks, and am less troubled by such acts than those who have lived in a civilized and Christian conntry. His defence of the Cobden Club hardly deserves notice because it has never been attacked, so far as I am concerned. I have only spoken of REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS' SYNOD (OLD what it professes to aim at and of what it is actually doing in accordance with its profession. Mr. Wells himself will allow that the Cobden Club would himself will allow that the Cobden Club would think almost any expense small that would scenne the destruction of the American system and the substitution of the British system. This is all the charge I bring against 2 he; Cobden Club; and this is no more turn saying that a man princises what he preaches.

In order to prove that the great club has not done this Mr. Wells gives us a list of names of distinguished members. But the English members desire above all things to break down the American system, and so does Mr. Wells. Of what use is it to multiply names except to show the formidable power of the club, and perhaps over awe us?

He for the club, and perhaps over awe us?

ear seriously impelied i laffice across the Houley, would you story intringers are throught to the press. Of the Fort of the Post Office of any country of the Post Office of the English of the Country of the Post Office of any country of the Po

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. A LUTTER FROM PROFESSOR CYRUS HAMLIN IN MILEAGE QUESTION DISCUSSED-THE SUBJECT OF HIGHER CRITICI-M-FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA, N. Y., May 25 .- "Let us be honest, my brethren," said the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby this morning. "If the rules governing the appointment of delegates and the mileage question are not what they should be let us change them for next year, but to-day we must act according to the rules now in force." This remark was made in the course of an excited debate over the question as to whether the Commissioners from the Presbyteries west of Kansas, including the one from Alaska, should be paid their entire expenses. A Commissioner from the Presbytery of New-York, who requested that he be known only as "An Elder from New York," announced through the Moderator that he would pay the deficiency, that the delegates might receive the full amount that they expected. The ueficiency will not be far from \$2,000.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, chairman of the committee appointed to report on the overtures sent to the Assembly regarding the subject of higher criticism, read this morning the report. It was as follows:

Assembly regarding the subject of higher criticism, read this morning the report. It was as follows:

The overtures from the Presbyteries of Ebenezer, Jersey City, Louisville, Morris and Orange and St. Louis, requesting the Assembly to make a deliverance by which pastors and teachers should be cautioned against the false teaching, which is commonly known by the name of the Higher Criticism, having been committed to a seculal committee, that committee do hereby respectfully report the following as such deliverance:

This General Assembly feels constrained to express itself clearly and decidedly on the marter of the rationalistic treatment of the Holy Scriptures by Protestant to achors in Europe, whose works are introduced into our country, and whose evil influence is felt in our Courrel. Our Confession of Faith, chapter 1st, section 2d, after giving the names of the books of the Old and New Testaments, adds: "All which are given by inspiration of God to be the rule of faith and life." The denial of the authoritiety or truthfallness of the Holy Scriptures is a denial of their inspiration, and any teaching that saggests such decidal should be not only carefully avoided, but studiously repelled. The Assembly would not discourage the full use of all light in critical study, nor does it assume that any erroneous teaching is welcomed or offered within the bounds of the Church, but it would warn all postors and teachers of the danger to young and the sperienced minds in the Irec use of crude theories and improved speculations on the part of religious instructers, and would remind them of the paramount importance of sustaining the postive doctrine the authenticity, integrity, truthfulness and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures against the unsanctified learning by which an unbelieving world, through nominally Christian channels, assaults the Presbyteries of their special responsibility as guardinas of the faith, and that in view of the appreprience indicate hadings of its world for the proposite of the theory of contra-c The report of the special committee was then adopted,

vith only one dissenting vote.

Dr. Crosby, from the special committee, reported as follows: "The committee to whom was committed a

Dr. Crosby, from the special committee, reported as follows: "The committee to whom was committed a resolution relative to hearing the deliverance of last year's Assembly in behalf of fraiernal relations with the Southern Church, respectfully report that fraiernal relations with the Southern Church, respectfully report that fraiernal relations away even happily catabilished between the two Assemblies on the basis of a withdrawal of all imputations which may have been made officially from either side against the Christian character of the other, and no further action is necessary." The report was adopted and telegraphed to the Southern Assembly.

The report of the Board of Church Extension was read by the Rev. Dr. Ewing. The receipts from all sources during the year were \$109,000. There were applications for and from 396 churches, asking for \$204,400. In the Board asks for \$200,000 the coming year, as there are now 500 churches without houses of worship.

The Rev. Dr. William Brown left Saratoga to-night. He bade the Noderator and commissioners an affection are farewell after paying a high tribute to Dr. Hatfield. He said that he would cudwaver to have him preside over the Southern Assembly n. r. year. He spoke of the report read by Dr. Cresby this morning touching fraceund relations between the two bodies and said: "It gives me great pleasure in taking my leave of you to bear the unannous action of your body to my Assembly. The matter is made so satisfactory now that I don't blank only of our brethen can object to it. Nothing that could have been done to make the feel at home has been neglected, and I trust it and been the same with your denighted as my first the and one to my descending the said and affection at could have been done to make the feel at home has been neglected, and I trust it and been the same with your denights, the said, "I but you, my brother, an affection as embles the farewell." Dr. Hatfield expressed the hope that the day would soon come when tage could all shake humas across the line. "I

to subvert our system and yet earnestly desire to give us a share of the good time following. In the property and functions of the American and Foreign was born February 2, 1798. He had a long infiltary give us a share of the good time following. In affirming that the Coblen Club has expended vast had been read, Mr. Douglass requested per-

Charles L. Colby, Wisconsin: recording secretary, the Rev. H. S. Burrage, Maine. The secretary's annual report states the recepts at \$316,806 95. The Union materialis 120 missionaries, 1,364 mitive providers', 1,075 charches, having 192145 members, 14 1882, 10,645 were haptized, which was 2,228 more than in 1881. The mission stations are librarian Assam, Ching. Japan-India, Siny and Europe.

This afternion the fifty-first must meeting of the American liapits from Ariston exists was held, J. L. Howard appearing the first first and the conditions of the primary and conditional trust the total receipts to have been \$283,944 25, and the total amount of fire permanent and conditional trust

reported the total receipts to have been \$283,944 25, and the total amount of the permanent and conditional trust funds held by the society to be \$497,535 29. Of this amount \$129,732 85 is for the Church Edifice Lean Fand, and \$104,000 for the Church Edifice Benevoent Fund. The expenditures for missions have been \$121,286 40. The debt of the society is \$49,96704. The society has prosecuted his work in forly-four States and Territories and in Mexico. The whole number of missionaries supported by the society is 607, 34 more than last year.

Dr. J. F. Elder in an eloquent address and that not enough in scionary work was done in the United States.

SCHOOL).

PITTSBURG, May 25 .- The Synod of the Reformed Presbyteriaus (Old School) reconvened in Alie-gheny City this morning. Dr. R. M. Somerville, of New-York, presented the report of the Board of Trustees of the Synod. It showed the church to be in a prosperoucondition fluancially and otherwise. The Rev. J. B. Williams, of New-York, read a paper on the subject of "The Signs of the Times."

The following delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Alli The following delegates to the Fair-Freed, and in Belfast, Ireland, next July, were then chosen: The Roy. D. McAllister Walton, New York; the Rev. John Lynd, Erders M. M. Henry and Henry O'Nedl; alternates, the Rev. Dr. Gregg, New-York, and the Rev. S. Cartisle, Newburg, N. Y., Enders Walter Miller and David Gregg, Allegaeny City.

cessation in the amount of travel. Many persons will use it when the cars begin to run why wall not will use it when the cars begin to run why wall as of contract the cars begin to run why will use it when the cars begin to run why wall as of contract the cars begin to run why wall as of contract the cars begin to run why wall as of contract the cars begin to run why wall as of contract the cars begin to run why wall as of contract the cars begin to run why wall as of contract the cars begin to run why wall as of contract the cars begin to run why was the structure free for pedestrians?

A FREE-TRADE DISPENSARY.

| Cyrus Hamlin. | A Green was strenuously opposed by Robert Sewell and Joseph H. Choate, the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A FREE-TRADE DISPENSARY. | Cyrus Hamlin. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel from now we can judge better of the counsel from now we can judge better of the counsel for Mr. Hutchinson. | A free from now we can judge better of the counsel from now we can judge better of the counsel from now we can judge better of the counsel from now we can judge better of the counsel from now we can judge better of the cou a determination of the controversy at once. The officers of the Exchange had not needed any time to prepare of the Exchange had not needed any time to pre-themselves for the declaration that Mr. Hutchin after a fair trial, had been expelled for obvious fra These ofheers had called him "a thief" in public they ought to be really to give him a chance to vind they ought. The adjournment of the argument they ought to be really to give him a chance to vindicate his good name. The adjournment of the argument, the course said, was not asked for in good faith, but in the hope of getting the temporary injunction order modified on an ex-parte application to file General Term. Mr. Choate denied that the counsel for the Exchange were entitled to time to prepare for the argument. The only papers which the counsel had to examine were the indictment of Mr. Hutchinson by the sub-committee and the proceedings before the Governing Committee, which were not long.

were not long.

Mr. Carter, in reply, said that the adjournment could not possibly hurt Mr. Hutchinson as his temporary injunction would continue in the meantime. Mr. Carter also said that he should really prefer to argue the notion before another judge, as he feared that Justice Donohus had made up his mind in the case.

OBITUARY.

EDOUARD R. L. LABOULAYE. PARIS, May 25 .- Edouard René Lefebvre Laboulaye, the well-known French jurist, is dead.

Edouard René Lefebyre Laboulaye, author, jurst, add statesman, was born in Paris on January 18, 1811. In his twenty-eighth year he astonished the literary world by publishing a "History of Landed Property in Europe from the Time of Constantine to the Present," on the title-page of which he announced himself as a tpye-founder. This book was "crowned" by the Academy of Inscriptions, and at once gave its author high standing as a scholar and man of letters. Three years later he was admitted to practice at the bar of the highest courts in France, and at about the same time he published a volume of " Essays on the Life and Doctrines of Savigny." Two more elaborate works followed: "Researches into the Civil and Political Condition of Women from the the Civil and Political Commission (1843), and Essay Time of the Romans to the Present (1843), and Essay on the Roman Criminal Legislation respecting the Rework again won the honors of the Academy of Inseriptions, and procured M. Laboulaye's election to membership in that body. In 1849 he became Professor of Comparative Legislation in the College of France, in which position he became well-known as one of the clear-est expounders of legal science in Europe.

But it is as a warm supporter of political liberty and republican institutions that M. Laboulaye will, perhaps, best be remembered in the United States. During the the Second Empire he several times endeavored to secure a seat in the Corps Legislatif, but the Imperial Government, recognizing in him a most daugerous enemy, exerted all its infinence against him and succeeded in keep-ing him out. He became a close student of American politics and principles of government, and in 1855 published the first volume of a valuable " Political History of the United States from the First Attempt at Colonization to the Adoption of the Federal Constitution," of which the third and last volume appeared in 1866. At about the same time he translated into French the works on social topics of William Ellery Channing, and wrote a prefatory biography of that eminent divine and reformer, and soon afterward he brought out Channing's work on slavery. He also wrote " Contemporary Studies on Germany and the Slavic Countries," " Religious Lib erty," and numerous minor works. Early in the late Rebellion in this country, by voice and pen he spoke out manfully in defence of the Union, and in 1862 be published a powerful work entitled "The United States and France," in which he detailed and discussed the causes that had led to the Rebellion, and pointed out the duty of all Frenchmen who cherished the love of liberty. This fatts the and regard for America and American institutions remained strong in thin during the remainder of his life. His services to this country were recognized in 1871 by the placing of a fine bronze bust of him in the Union League Club house in Philadelphia.

M. Laboulaye's most popular work, perhaps, was his "Parls in America," brought out in 1863. In 1865 he wrote the "Programme of the Liberal Party," and in 1866 and 1897 edited the "Memors and Correspondence of Frankin." Early in the eventful year 1870 he was nominated a member of the Commission to inquire into the administrative organization of the city of Paris and the Department of the Scine. He it on severed his connection with the old Opposition, debellion in this country, by voice and pen he spoke out man-

the city of Paris and the Department of the senie. He then severed his connection with the old Opposition, de-clared his belief in the necessity of a "peaceful revolu-tion," and several months before the ballot was taken strongly advocated an affirmative cote on the Lamons plebiseitum of May. This and his openly avowed faith in the reforms promised by Napoleon and Emile Ollavier,

BARON ROKEBY.

LONDON, May 25 .- General Lord Rokeby is

JAMES J. COSTELLO.

James J. Costello, of No. 626 East Twelfth-st., died suddenly at his home yesterday a'ternoon at 6 o'clock. He was graduated from Fordham College and later from Seton Hall College in 1873. In 1879 and again in 1882 he was elected a member of the Assombly. While a member of the Assembly in 1882 he was the Demscratic candidate for Speaker. He held the position of Deputy Clerk under Sheriff Reilly for three years. He was a son of Ex-Aiderman Costello, and was twenty-seven years of age. ' He had been sick for three weeks, but yesterday afternoon he walked down town. On his return home, however, he was attacked with hemorrhage of the langs, and die t insectioniely.

The Tamman's committee on Organization at a meetng last algat appointed a controller of three to solutions of respect to the metaory of Mr. Cos-talogies of Mr. Costella were spacen by members of symmittee.

DAMAGES FOR SELINA DOLARO.

In July, 1882, Selina Dolaro and Frederick F. Nayherr entered into an agreement by which Miss Dolaro contracted to give her services as an across and singer in "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." Mr. Nayhert agreed to engage Miss Boloro for a sensen of four works at a weekly salary of \$700. The opera was to have been produced at Wallack's Theatre on America in the same year. Mr Nayhert falled to fuffi his part of the contract and Miss Bolaro began a sont for dismacra. In the Marine Court yesterday she was awarded \$450.

MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGE.

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derra Grande	1,35	1,35	1.30	1.30	4/10
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